will be made to any one who shall order and pay for, at one time, five copies of the Weekly paper; and slike reduction of 25 per cent, (or one-fourth of the full charge) to any en who will orderend pay for at one time ten or more copies.

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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

THE NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY,

which was colebrated on Friday week, was, in the most interesting and agreeable ever enjoyed in this metropolis.

The day was ushered in by salutes of artillery from different points of the city, and, as the glorious sun gilded our tallest spires and shed a lustre on the dome of the Capitol, it was welcomed by a display. of National Flags and the ringing of bells from the various churches and engine houses. The transaction of secular business was forgotten, and at an early hour our whole population were engaged in pre parations for a joyous observance of a day which for med so important an epoch in the history of our co untry and of the world.

To the Temperance army was assigned the earli er ceremonies, and by eight o'clock their Hall on I i street was thronged with a large and respectable I sertion of our fellow-citizens. A procession was : recordingly formed as follows:

The Grand Division of the District of Columbia.

Members of the Grand Division of the State of Virginia. Members of the Grand Division of the State of Maryland. Timothy Division ; Potomac Division ; Crystal Fount Di-Prision : Howard Division : Equal Division : Northern Liber-Mier Division ; and Mount Vernon Division.

The battalion of the little Cadets of Temperance formed Also quite an interesting part in the line.

With the members all clothed in regalia, bearing Their several banners, and accompanied by fine martial music, the body proceeded to Pennsylvania Evenue, where the delegation from the Grand Division of Pennsylvania, with their noble block of marble for the Washington Monument, were formally received.

The line of march was then taken up for the Menument, proceeding along Pennsylvania avenue Ho Fourteenth street, and thence direct to " Monument Place." where the block was drawn in front fof the Monument, at the foot of the flag-staff, over which was displayed the National banner. On a States, Major-General Scott, and other distinguished Officers of the Army; the officers and other members of the Board of Managers of the "Washington National Monument;" George Washing-TON PARKE CUSTIS. Esq.: General WALTER JONES. ficers and Managers of the Monument Association with banners. &c., as before described. the gentlemen who represented the Order of the MNCHAM addressed the President and company at ed to the line. some length. This appropriate address was fol- In about thirty minutes the Procession entered

the gift. ful block of marble which was thus presented by of the Senate, opened the ceremonies by addressthe Sons of Temperance of the State of Pennsylva- ing to the Throne of Grace the following fervent nia. It afforded him peculiar pleasure to perform and impressive prayer:

and, on such a day, their high appreciation of it: to do thy will. and ably did the venerable orator establish the as a nation. Thou art a strong cower to show who fear thy claims of the Temperance cause as one of the chief wirtues of every patriotic, well-regulated commuin their days and in the old time shefore them. Thou didst nity. Though brief, this was one of the learned gentleman's best speeches, and cannot fail, we them with victory in the day of battle; thou hast carried us,

The venerable Mr. Coeris was then introduced to the visiters; all the assemblage took another trate, the President of the United States. Give to our law survey of the costly present, and the procesaion resumed its march to unite in the further ceremonies of the day at the Capitol.

west end of Washington, thousands of visiters from Georgetown, Alexandria, Prince George's, Montgomery, Virginia, and Baltimore poured in hy Whilst these ceremonies were in progress at the gomery, Virginia, and Baltimore poured in by every kind of conveyance. A very large proportion of these hastened to the Capitol, in hopes to secure an eligible place from which to hear Mr. WEBSTER's speech; others again pressed

consisted of the Mechanical Attillerists, Capt. DUFFY, of Alexandria : Washington Light Infantry, Capt. TATE ; National Blues, Capt. CHESNEY, from Baltimore; National Greys, Capt. Peter Bacon; Walker Sharpshooters, under command of Lieut. BIRKHEAD; and the Columbian Riflemen, Major McALLISTER, from Baltimore. We have never witnessed, under such short notice, a finer display of our volunteer companies; the Washington Light important incidents, the fineness of the weather; and Infantry Band deserve high credit for their recent its reedom from fall untoward occurrences, perhaps improvement, and the Sharpshooters paraded their fine new set of musical instruments for the first time. The visiting companies from Baltimore though few in number, attracted considerable attention. The battalion was under command of Gen. JOHN MASON, aided by Majors KEYWORTH and RILLY, and Capt. TATE, of the Infantry.

The array of Officers of the Army and Navy was one of the most imposing features of the pageant, including amongst them thirty or forty brave veterans, many of whom had faithfully spent the flower of their lives in the service of their coun'ry, with the Commander-in-Chief Scorr at the head of the Military Division, and Commodore Morris at the head of the Naval, all in full uniform. When again will our countrymen be favored with an opportunity like that ? The remainder of the military part of the procession consisted of Officers of the several States and Territories; Officers and Soldiers of the Revolution; and Officers and Soldiers of the War of 1812.

Then came the Civic Procession, composing the econd, third, fourth, and fifth divisions of the programme. The second division was under Dr. WILLIAM B. MAGRUDER, as Marshal, and was arranged in the following order:

Persons present at the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol in 1793

President of the United States and Mayor of the city. Heads of Departments. Cabinet Members of former Administrations. ittees of Public Buildings of the Senate and House

Representatives, Architect of Capitol, Commissioner of Public Buildings. Heads of Bureaus. Judges of the United States Courts. Judges of State Courts. Chaplains of the 31st Congress. The Reverend Clergy of the District. Delegations from States and Territories. Washington Monument Society. Members of the Smithsonian Institution Members of National Institute.

orporate authorities of Alexandria, Georgetown Washington. Members of the Society of Cincinnati

and a number of other aged citizens. The Tem- Free and Accepted Masons, who were attired in the perance divisions having been formed around, so regalia of the Order, bearing its various emblems. that all could conveniently witness the proceedings, and forming a distinct feature in the pageant. Then A. F. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., P. G. W. P. of the Or- followed the Order of the Sons of Temperance. der, introduced to President FILLMORE and the Of- including their Grand and Subordinate Divisions.

With a view to aid the numerous and finely Sons of Temperance of the State of Pennsylvania. mounted Marshals to guard the procession from They were R. M. Foust, Doctor VAN DYKE, and annovance by horses or wehicles, with which the T. W. MARCHMENT. After a cordial interchange entire space of Pennsylvania avenue would otherof salutations, and a hasty glance at the elegant wise have been thronged, a large body of the memorial which they had brought hither, Mr. Cun- Au:tiliary Guard and other Policemen were assign-

lowed by one from R. M. Faust, Esq., chairman of the north gate of the Capitol grounds, and were the Pennsylvania delegation, in which he stated drawn up in order around the excavation for the that the block was hewn out of the quarries at Corner Stone. The PRESIDENT of the United "Valley Forge," a place ever dear to every patriot. States, attended by WALTER LENGX, Esq., Mayor The conceptions of its presentation to that noble of the city of Washington; the Heads of Departcolumn were purely national; he furnished a full menuts; the Officers of the Army and Navy; description of the devices so exquisitely carved up George Washington Parke Custre, Esq.; the on it, and eloquently argued the extent and immense Reverend Clergy; the Masonic Order, and as benefits to the world of the Sons of Temperance. many others as the limited space would accom-In conclusion, Mr. Four asked their acceptance of mod ate, occupied the site of the contemplated

Precident FILMORE, with characteristic dig- After a salutatory by the Marine Band, and nity, remarked that the Board of Managers had order being proclaimed, the Rev. C. M. BUTLER, devolved upon him the duty of receiving the beauti- D. D., Rector of Trinity Church, and Chaplain

that duty; and his friend Gen. WALTER JONES. Almighty and immortal Ged, King of kings and Lord of on behalf of the Managers, would reply to the elo-quent addresses which had been made.

lords, our creator, redeemer, and bountiful benefactor, we bow before thee in adoration, mankegiving, prayer, and praise.

Thou hast given us life; thou hast sent thy son Jesus Christ Gen. Jones advanced, and in a patriotic and to save us from sin and death; thou hast surrounded us eloquent manner reviewed the motives which had prompted the presentation of such a memorial, Give us grace thankfully to accept thy mercy and carnestly

We bless thee, heavenly Father, for all thy mercies to think, to produce a salutary effect upon all who heard it.

The venerable Mr. Creams was then introduced the besings to us and to the generations that shall come after the generation that the besings the shall come after the generation that the besings the generation that the generation that the shall come after the generation that the generation givers wisdom to devise and fidelity to execute such measure as shall promote the public virtue, harmony, and weal.
Bless our Governors, Legislatures, Judges, Military and Naval Officers, and all who discharge public trusts. Gran that all estates of men throughout our land, in their severa

regulated freedom, our Union, our prosperity, and ou peace. We thank thee that we are permitted on this auspi their way to the City Hall, to witness the first moving of the procession; and, besides these, as was abundantly testified, every house on the route indicated by the published programme was crowded to excess by anxious and enthusiastic spectators.

In the large Council Chamber of the City Hall were assembled the President of the United States, the Members of the Cabinet, Officers of

forever one! Smile, heavenly Father, upon the exercises of this day, in this place, and over all our beloved land. Preserve and bless those who are engaged in them. May hallowed and happy influences attend the celebration of this Anniversary more and more, from age to age. Graciously accept our services and prayer, and freely pardon all our personal and national transgressions, for the sake of Jesus Christ, our Saviour. Amen!

Thomas U. Walter, architect of the new build-

THOMAS U. WALTER, architect of the new buildng, then took a survey of the stone and deposited therein a glass jar, hermetically sealed, which contained a variety of valuable historical parchments, the coins of the United States, a copy of the Oration to be delivered by the Secretary of State, newspapers of the day, and other memorials,

The corner-stone of the new Capitol edifice was then, with great dignity and solemnity, laid by MILLARD FILLMORE, President of the United States. after which he gave way to the Masonic Fraternity. Their services were opened with an excellent prayer by their Grand Chaplain, the Rev. CHARLES A. Davis. The " corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment, and the oil of joy," were severally deposited, according to the peculiar observances of the fraternity, viz:

The Grand Master examined the stone, applied the square evel, and plumb, and pronounced it properly formed, and of He then placed upon it the corn, wine, and oil, saying, as he did so, " May the all bountiful Creator bless the people of this nation, grant to them all the necessaries, conven and comforts of life; assist in the erection and completion of this edifice, preserve the workmen from any accident, and bestow upon us all the corn of nourishment, the wine of refreshment, and the cil of joy." He then said, "with this freshment, and the cil of joy." He then said, "with this To these great, good, patriotic men, aided as they have gavel, which was used by the immortal Washington, at the been by the Executive of the nation, in whose every act a delaying of the corner-stone of that Capitol, and clothed with termination not to be misunderstood has been manifested to the same apron that he then wore, I now pronounce this corner the same apron that he then wore, I now pronounce this corner to be a supplementation of the corner to be misunderstood has been manifested to the same apron that he then wore, I now pronounce this corner to be misunderstood has been manifested to the same apron that he then wore, I now pronounce this corner to be misunderstood has been manifested to the same apron that he then wore, I now pronounce this corner to be misunderstood has been manifested to the same apron that he then wore, I now pronounce this corner to be misunderstood has been manifested to the same apron that he then wore, I now pronounce this corner to be misunderstood has been manifested to the same approximation to the ner stone of this extension of that Capitol, well laid, true, ca! Thanks be to God! thanks to them! [Loud and longand trusty," accompanying the last words with three blows confinued applause.]
of the gavel. He then presented to T. U. Walter, Esq., And now, my brethren, do we see nothing here, in these the architect, the working tools, being the square, level, ceremonies, on this oceasion, to cheer us? Cold, indeed, and plumb, accompanying the presentation with the follow-tions while our eyes behold nothing but a plain rock of granite,

"Mr. Architect: I now, with pleasure, present to you these working tools of your own profession—the square, the level, and the plumb. We, as speculative masons, use them symbolically; you as an accomplished architect, well know their use practically, and may the noble edifice, here to be ation of this Union. In that corner-stone I perceive the seal auspicious and as happy as those under which this cornerI see Texas, and California, and New Mexico come in and
stone is this day laid."

the Day, the President and his escert, with the dis-

STER at his request.) and delivered the following

Mr MASONIC BRETHREN: I rise to address you on this ccasion, deeply oppressed with the circumstances which sur

round me.

Standing, as I do, in the presence of some of the most exalted men of this nation, and to be followed, as I am to be, by one admitted by all as emphatically the orator of his time, and of whom I can truly say, "He it is who, coming after me, is preferred before me, whose shoe's latchet I am not worthy to unloose," you will believe me guilty of no affectation when I say I feel a diffidence which is to me unusual. Still, as your Grand Master, I have a duty to perform, and shrink from no duty, under any circumstances. As has been the custom of our revered Order on such occasions, I shall I am unable to conceive of a more interesting occasion than

this upon which we are here assembled, on this anniversary of the birthday of American Freedom. Here we are—the proud dome of our own Capitol towers

above us—assembled together from the North and the South, from the East and the West, to perform a duty indicative, in itself, of the growth and prosperity of this mighty nation.

On the 18th day of September, 1793, was laid, by GROMEN WASHINGTON, President of the United States, and Grand Master of Masons, at least on that occasion, the corner-stone if the magnificent edifice-before us.

accommodate all the wants of the people by whom it was to be erected for ages then to come.

Fifty-eight years have elapsed, and in that comparatively brief space in the ages of Governments we are called upon to assemble here and lay the corner-stone of an additional edifice, which shall hereafter tower up, resting firmly on the strong foundation this day planted, adding beauty and magnitude to the People's house, and illustrating to the world the firm foundation in the People's hearts of the principles of freedom, and the rapid growth of those principles on this Western Continent.

Continent.

"Nos, my brethren, standing here, where, fifty-eight years ago, Washington stood, clothed in the same Masonic regalia that he then wore, using the identical gavel that he used, we have assisted in laying the foundation of a new Capitol of these United States this day, as Solomon of eld laid the foundation of the temple of the living God. "Now, therefore says the historian Jesephus, "the king laid the foundation be temple very deep in the ground, and the materials were strong stones, and such as would resist the force of time; and we, following this aublime example, have laid here, deep in the ground, and of strong stones that we trust will resis the force of time, the foundations of a house wherein we hop for lengthened years the representatives of a mighty peop shall legislate for the glosy, the happiness, and the good

that people!
When the corner-stone of the edifice before us was laid, in When the corner-stone of the edince before we was laid, in 1798, the 6 overnment was justly considered an experiment, and the prediction was again and again made, by those who, thank God, turned out to be false prephets, that it would fail; "the wish was" doubtless "father to the thought?" but did not fail! The first ceneus of the United States, in 1781, exhibited a population of less than four millions of souls; at the time of sying that corner-stone there were probably omething over four millions; and new, in less then sixty years, the number has increased to upwards of twenty millions! The predictions of failure by the false prophets have themselves utterly failed, while the prayer has been answered and the prophecy fulfilled which Washington made on assuming the duties of President, on the 36th of April, 1789. He shen offered up his "ferrant emplications." ferred up his "ferwent supplications to that Almighty Being who rules over the universe, who passides in the councils of mations, and whose providential sid can supply every human defec, that his benediction would consecrate to the liberties

astions, and whose providential aid can supply every human defec; that his benediction would consecrate to the liberties and happiness of the people of the United States a Government instituted by themselses for these essential purposes; and would enable every instrument employed in its administration to execute with success the functions allotted to his charge."

The ear of the Almighty was opened to that prayer; it was recorded in Heaven; and from Washington down to the present President of the United States, who so worthily and with so much dignity and honor fills the proud action that Washington filled, it has been answered, and every instrument employed in the administration of this Government has executed with success the functions allotted to his charge. After this emplication to the Most High, Washington expressed his conviction "that the foundations of our national policy will be laid in the pure and immutable principles of private morality, and the pre-sminence of a free government be exemplified by all the attributes which can win the affections of its citizens, and command the respect of the world."

'I dwell," enid he, "on this prospect with every satisfaction with the server satisfaction with the server. "I dwell," eaid he, "on this prospect with every satisfaction which an ardent love of my country can inspire,

THE WEEKLY NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

The subscription price of this paper for a year is The subscription price of this paper for a year is The subscription price of this paper for a year is The subscription price of this paper for a year is The subscription price of this paper for a year is The subscription price of the long Sessions of Congress, (averaging eight months,) the price will be Two Dollars; for the short Sessions One Dollars; for the short Session

weathered the dangers that seemed about to overwhelm her, and, like that glorious old battle-ship the Constitution, she has escaped the imminent dangers of "a lee shore," and is in our lay of danger to cast themselves resolutely into the breach and strike boldly for the Union. The names of Clay, and a lost of others, shall live in the history of the dark times by those superior characters which arise occasionally to storm through which we have just passed as the saviours of this glorious galaxy of American States; their names shall gine to what height of improvement their discoveries may stand in history as the pillars of their country in the hour of extend.

I know I shall be excused for saving that all save one of

owe the existence this day of these United States of Ameri-

der your charge, arise in its beautiful proportions, set to a renewed lease of the existence of this Union. Lease,

sons, then appeared in front, (preceding Mr. WEB- which he had prepared, a copy of which had been ners. The diversity of new scenes and situation confine himself to the manuscript, but occasionally extemporized new thoughts and other highly interesting reflections, which, together with the reading occupied him nearly two hours. The Speech, as delivered, is as follows:

> FELLOW-CITIZENS: I congratulate you, I give you joy, on he return of this Anniversary; and I felicitate you, also, on be more particular purpose of which this ever-memorable day has been chosen to witness the fulfilment. Hail! all hail I see before and around me a mass of faces, glowing with cheerfulness and patriotic pride. I see thousands eyes turned towards other eyes, all sparkling with gratificationand delight. This is the New World! This is America And this is Washington, the Capital of the United States! And where else, among the Nations, can the seat of jovernment be surrounded, on any day of any year, by those who have more reason to rejoice in the b'essings which they possess? Nowhere, fellow citizens; assuredly, nowhere. Let us, then, meet this rising sun with joy and thanks-

This is that day of the year which announced to mankind the great fact of American Independence. This fresh and brilliant It was doubtless supposed that, when completed according to the plan then adopted, it would be of ample dimensions to moining blesses our vision with another beholding of the accommodate all the wants of the people by whom it was to be

Birthday of our Nation; and we see that nation, of recent origin, now among the most considerable and powerful, and spreading over the continent, from sea to sea.

Among the first colonists from Europe to this part of Ame rics, there were some, doubtless, who contemplated the distant consequences of their undertaking, and who saw a great futurity ; but, in general, their hopes were limited to the enjoyment of a safe asylum from tyranny, religious and civil. and to respectable subsistence, by industry and toil. A thick well hid our times from their view. But the progress of Ame rice, however slow, could not but at length awaken genius. and attract the attention of mankind.

In the early part of the next century, Bishop Berkeley who, it will be remembered, had resided for some time in Newport, in Rhode Island, wrote his well-known " Verses on the Prospect of planting ARTS and LEARNING in AMEarca." The last stanza of this little Poem seems to have been produced by a high poetical inspiration :

" Westward the course of empire takes its way ; The four first acts already past,
A fifth shall close the drama with the day : Time's noblest off-pring is the last."

This extraordinary prophecy may be considered only as th cult of long foresight and uncommon sagacity; of a foresight end sagacity stimulated, nevertheless, by excited feeling and high enthusiasm. So clear a vision of what Americ would become was not founded on square miles, or on existing numbers, or on any vulgar laws of statistics. It was an intuitive glance into futurity; it was a grand conception, strong, asdent, glowing, embracing all time since the creation of the world, and all regions of which that world is composed; and judging of the future by just analogy with the past. And the inimitable imagery and beauty with which the

chought is expressed, joined to the conception itself, render it one of the most striking passages in our language. On the day of the declaration of Independence our rieus fathere performed the first act in this drams-an act, in real importance, infinitely exceeding that for which the great English poet invoked

"A muse of fire,
A kingdom for a stage, princes to act,
And monarche to behold the swelling scene!"

The Muse inspiring our Fathers was the Genius of Liberty

all on fire with a sense of oppression, and a resolution to brow it of ; the whole world was the stege, and higher chaseters then princes trod it; and, instead of monarchs, counies, and nations, and the age beheld the swelling scene How well the characters were cast, and how well each acted his part, and what emotions the whole performance excited, et history, now and hereafter, tell.

At a subsequent period, but before the declaration of Inde endence, the Bishop of St. Asaph published a Discourse, in which the following remarkable passages are found :

ages; the designs of Providence are too vast and complicated and our own powers are too narrow to admit of much satis faction to our curiosity. But, when we see many great and powerful causes constantly at work, we cannot doubt of their roducing proportionable eff-c's.

"The colonies in North America have not only taken root

and acquired strength, but seem hastening with an accele rated progress to such a powerful State as may introduce to

nence their flourishing State at a time when the human un-erstanding has attained to the free use of its powers, and has carned to act with vigor and certainty. They may avail themselves not only of the experience and industry, but even of the errors and mistakes of former days. Let it be considered for how many ages a great part of the world appears been lost in a labyrinth of words, and they never seem to principle of popular representation, prevail been lost in a labyrinth of words, and they never seem to principle of popular representation, prevail

shock which was expected to such a mumber of provinces, possessed of these advantages, and quickened by mutual emulation, with only the common progress of the human mind, should very considerably enlarge the

now agiin, we hope and trust, in smooth water, with a cloud-less hosson all around her. Heaven works not on earth without human means, and men and patriots were inspired stock of knowledge may be accumulated by the constant pro-Webster, Cass, Foote, Cobb, Dickinson, Houston, Douglas, of chance which mock all the powers of invention, and some-storm through which we have live in the history of the dark

> "And perhaps they may make as consi in the arts of civil government and the conduct of life. We have reason to be proud, and even jealous, of our excellent constitution; but those equitable principles on which was formed, an equal representation, (the best discovery power, which with us were the price of civil wars and the re-wards of the virtues and sufferings of our ancestors, descend

to them as a natural inheritance, without toil or pai nan genius? Can chance and time, the wisdom and the the evils which vices and ambition are perpetually apt to cause May they not hope, without presumption, to preserve a greater zeal for piety and public devotion than we have done? For sure it can hardly happen to them, as it has to us, that when religion is best understood and rendered most pure and reasonable, that then should be the precise time when many cease to believe and practice it, and all in general become mos "May they not possibly be more successful than their mo

to those who execute them ' May not a method be invent stone is this day laid."

The line of the procession and the mighty multitude of people now changed positions nearer to the
front of the stand from whence the addresses were
to be delivered. Accompanied by the Marshals of the Day, the President and his escert, with the distinguished individuals already referred to, were conducted to seats upon the lofty platform.

B. B. French, Esq., Grand Master of the Mamay introduce changes in the fluctuating opinions and manners of men which we can form no conception of; and not only the gracious disposition of Providence, but the visi ble preparation of causes, seems to indicate strong tenden-cies towards a general improvement."

> Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled declared that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, FREE AND INDEPENDENT STATES.

> This declaration, made by most patriotic and resolute mer rusting in the justice of their cause and the protection of Heaven, and yet made not without deep solicitude and anxiety, has now stood for seventy-five years, and still stands. t was sealed in blood. It has met dangers, and overcome them; "it has had enemies, and it has conquered them; it has had detractors, and it has abashed them all; it has had doubting friends, but it has cleared all doubts away; and now, today, raising its august form higher than the clouds, twenty millions of people contemplate it with hallowed love, and the world beholds it, and the consequences which have followed from it, with profound admiratio

> This anniversary animates, and gladdens, and unites all American hearts. On other days of the year we may be party men, indulging in controversies, more or less important to the public good; we may have likes and dislikes, and we may maintain our political differences, often with warm, and may maintain our political differences, often with warm, and sometimes with angry feelings. But to-day, we are Americans all; and all nothing but Americans. As the great luminary over our heads, dissipating mists and fogs, now cheers the whole hemisphere, so do the associations connected with this day disperse all cloudy and sullen weather, and all noxious exhalations in the minds and feelings of true Americans. Every man's heart swells within him; every man's heart swells within him; every man's he remembers that seventy-five years have rolled away, and that the great inheritance of liberty is still his: his, undiminished and unimpaired; his in all its original glory; his to enjoy; his to protect; and his to transmit to future gene-

Fellow-citizens: This inheritance which we erjoy to-day s not only an inheritance of liberty, but of our own peculiar other countries, and in other forms. There has been a Grecian liberty, bold and powerful, full of spirit, eloquence, and fire; a liberty which produced multitudes of great men, and transmitted one immortal name, the name of Demo thenes, to posterity. But still it was a liberty of disconnect States, sometimes united, indeed, by temporary leagues and confederacies, but often involved in wars between themselves. The sword of Sparia turned its sharpest edge against Athens, enslaved her, and devastated Greece; and, in her turn, Spar was compelled to bend before the power of Thebes. And let it be ever remembered, especially let the truth sink deep into all American minds, that it was the WANT OF UNION among her several States which finally gave the mastery of all Greece

And there has also been a Roman liberty, a proud, ambi tious, domineering spirit, professing free and popular princi-ples in Rome itself, but, even in the best days of the Republic. ready to carry slavery and chains into her provinces, and through every country over which her eagles could be borne. Who ever heard of liberty in Spain, or Gaul, or Germany, Britain in the days of Rome? There was none such. the Roman Empire declined, her provinces, not instructed the principles of free popular government, one after another declined also, and when Rome herself fell in the end, all fell

I have said, gentlemen, that our inheritance is an inherit ance of American liberty. That liberty is characteristic, peculiar, and altogether cur own. Nothing like it existed in former times, not was known in the most enlightened State of antiquity; while with us its principles have become in-terwoven into the minds of individual men, connected with our daily opinions, and our daily habits, until it is, if I may so say, an element of social as well as of political life; and the consequence is, that to whatever region an American citizen carries himself, he takes with him, fully developed in cutteen carries himself, he takes with him, fully developed in his own understanding and experience, our American prin-ciples and opinions, and becomes ready at once, in co-operation with others, to apply them to the formation of new Govern-ments. Of this, a most wonderful instance may be seen in the history of the State of California.

On a former occasion I have ventured to remark that, "It is very difficult to establish a free conservative Government for the equal advancement of all the interests of society. What has Germany done; learned Germany, fuller of ancier lore than all the world beside? What has Italy done What have they done who dwell on the spot where Cicero lived? They have not the power of self-government which

say, that those persons who have gone from our townmeetings to dig gold in California, are more fit to make a
Republican Government than any body of men in Germany
or Italy; because they have learned this one great lesson, will but the will of the majority; that, therefore, remain, they must submit to that will." And this

venture, before proceeding to the more appropriate an ticular duties of the day, to state, in a few words, bly exist in a country of wide extent. Thi of exercising popular power was familiar to our fathers when they settled on this continent. They adopted it, and gene ration has risen up after generation, all acknowledging it, and

And the next fundamental principle in our system is, the the will of the mejority, fairly expressed through the means of representation, shall have the force of law; and it is quite law to stand upon.

And, as the necessary result of this, the third element is, that the law is the supreme rule for the government of all. The great sentiment of Alcasus, so beautifully presented to us by Sir William Jones, is absolutely indispensable to the construction and maintenance of our political systems

" What constitutes a State ?

"What constitutes a State?
Not high rais'd battlements or labored mound,
Thick wall or moated gate;
Not cities proud, with spires and turrets crown'd;
Not bays and broad arm'd ports,
Where, laughing at the storm, rich navies ride;
Not starr'd and spangled courts,
Where low-brow'd baseness wafts perfume to pride.
No-MEN, high-minded MEN,
With powers as far above dull brutes endued
In forest, brake, or den,
As beasts excel cold rock and brambles rude:
Men who their duties know.

As beasts excel cold rock and brambles rude:

Men who their duties know,
But know their rights, and, knowing, dare maintain;
Prevent the long-aim'd blow,
And crush the tyrant while they rend the chain:
These constitute a State;
And SOYEREIGN LAW, that State's collected will,
O'er thrones and globes elate
Sits empress, crowning good, repressing ill."

And, finally, another most important part of the great fabric of American liberty is, that there shall be written con-stitutions, founded on the immediate authority of the people themselves, and regulating and restraining all the powers conferred upon Government, whether legislative, executive,

ourselves, and to those elsewhere who may choose to inquire into the nature of our political institutions, the general theory upon which they are founded. And I now proceed to add, that the strong and deep-settled conviction of all intelligent persons amongst us is, that in order to support a useful and Fellow-citizens, this "gracious disposition of Providence" and this "visible preparation of causes" at length brought on the hour for decisive action. On the 4th of July, 1776, the hour for decisive action. On the 4th of July, 1776, the substitution of the people, and the wide diffusion of pure morality and true religion, are indispensable. Individual virtue is a part of public virtue. It is difficult to conceive how there can remain morality in the Government when it shall can remain morality in the Government when it shall cease to exist among the people; or how the aggregate of the po-litical institutions, all the organs of which consist only of men, should be wise, and beneficent, and competent to in-spire confidence, if the opposite qualities belong to the indi-viduals who constitute those organs, and make up that ag-

And now, fellow-citizens, I take leave of this part of the duty which I proposed to perform, and once more unty which I proposed to perform, and once more felicitating you and myself that our eyes have seen the light of this blessed morning, and that our ears have heard the shouts with which joyous thousands welcome its return, and joining with you in the hope that every revolving year shall renew these rejoicings to the end of time, I proceed to address you, shortly, upon the particular occasion of our assembling here

shortly, upon the particular occasion of our state of day.

Fellow-citizens, by the act of Corgress of 30th September, 1850, provision was made for the Extension of the Capitol, according to such plan as might be approved by the President of the United States, and the necessary sums to be expended under his direction by such architect as he might appoint. This measure was imperatively demanded for the use of the Legislative and Judiciary departments, the public libraries, the occasional accommodation of the Chief Executive Magistrate, and for other objects. No act of Congress the control of the Chief Executive Magistrate, and for other objects. No act of Congress the control of the Chief Executive Magistrate, and for other objects. incurring a large expenditure has received more general ap-probation from the people. The President has proceeded to execute this law. He has approved a plan; he has appointed an architect; and all things are now ready for th mencement of the work.

The Anniversary of National Indepen

mencement of the work.

The Anniversary of National Independence appeared to afford an suspicious occasion for laying the foundation stone of the additional building. That ceremony has now been performed, by the President himself, in the presence and view of this multitude. He has thought that the day and the occasion made a united and an imperative call for some short address to the people here assembled; and it is at his request that I have appeared before you to perform that part of the duty which was deemed incumbent on us.

Beneath the stone is deposited, among other things, a list of which will be published, the following brief account of the proceedings of this day, in my handwriting:

"On the morning of the first day of the Seventy-sixth year of the Independence of the United States of America, in the City of Washington, being the 4th day of July, 1851, this stone, designed as the corner stone of the extension of the Cepitol, according to a plan approved by the President, in pursuance of an act of Congress, was laid by MILLARD FILLNORE, President of the United States, assisted by the Grand Master of the Masonic Lodges, in the presence of

Grand Master of the Masonic Lodges, in the presence of many members of Congress, of officers of the Executive and Judiciary Departments, National, State, and Dis of officers of the army and navy, the Corporate authorities of officers of the army and navy, the Corporate authorities of this and neighboring cities, many are crations, civil and military and masonic, officers of the Smiths nian Institution and National Institute, professors of colleges and teachers of schools of the District, with their students and pupils, and a vast concourse of people from places near and remote, including a few surviving gentlemen who witnessed the laying of the corner-stone of the Capitol by President Washington, on the eighteenth day of September, seventeen hundred and ninety three.

"If, therefore, it shall be hereafter the will of God that this attracture shall fall from its base, that its foundations be

this structure shall fall from its base, that its foundations be apturned, and this deposite brought to the eyes of men, be it then known that on this day the Union of the United States of America stands firm, that their Constitution still exists unimpaired, and with all its original usefulness and glory; unimpaired, and with all its original usefulness and glory;
growing every day stronger and stronger in the affections of
the great body of the American people, and attracting more
and more the admiration of the world. And all here assembled, whether belonging to public life or to private life,
with hearts devoutly thankful to Almighty God for the
preservation of the liberty and happiness of the country, unite in sincere and fervent prayers that this depo the walls and arches, the domes and towers, the and entablatures now to be erected over it may endur

GOD SAVE THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. DANIEL WEBSTER, " Secretary of State of the United States."

Fellow-citizens: Fifty-eight years ago Washington stood on this spot to execute a duty like that which has now